

The True Northerner

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is now asserted that the Czar of Russia will certainly abdicate "as soon as Russian interests necessitate war."

A cable dispatch from Vienna reports that the Bosnian insurgents have organized three columns of 2,000 each, which are moving in the direction of Banjaluka. The Roman Catholics, who have hitherto abstained from action, are now joining the insurgents.

Twenty thousand colliers are on a strike in South Yorkshire, England, against a reduction of wages.

Cable dispatches represent that Austria and Russia are fully agreed in enforcing the policy of pacification prescribed in Count Andrassy's plan for the insurgent Turkish provinces.

England and Ireland experienced the delights of a heavy snow-storm on the 12th of April. Persia has declared war against Mero.

A steek company is organizing in Russia for the introduction and development of the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia.

Two Government ministers and three archbishops have just been convicted at Athens, Greece, of receiving bribes, and sentenced to imprisonment and to pay fines in double the amount of the bribe money. Oh, for a little Greek practice in this country.

There has been another revolution in Hayti, resulting in President Dominique being driven from power.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia has plainly informed the Servians that she will protect them from Austrian coercion in the event of Serbia declaring war against Turkey.

The backward spring threatens serious damage to the grape crop in France.

A Russian corvette recently foundered on the Grecian coast, and all on board perished.

A Vienna dispatch says that reliable advices have been received from Constantinople that the Sublime Porte intends, if driven to extremes, to arm the Mohammedan population, and declare a determination to postpone all payments of interest on debts until after the restoration of peace.

A desperate fight took place in the streets of Limerick, Ireland, the other day. Messrs. Butt and O'Shaughnessy, members of Parliament for the city, had announced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument. A procession numbering some thousands consequently marched to the place. A body of Nationalists, armed with sticks, who had previously taken possession of the monument, attacked the procession. The Nationalists were overpowered after a fight in which many persons were badly injured.

Negotiations between Spain and the Pope concerning the concordat have been suspended for the present, on account of the Government's unwillingness or inability to disestablish freedom of worship.

Vienna telegrams report a sanguinary battle between Turks and insurgents near Prebige, in which the former were badly defeated. Several other engagements have taken place, in nearly all of which the insurgents had the best of it.

The Vienna Press reports that Andrassy, in conversation with his colleagues, expressed his conviction that for a year at least the peace of Europe would not be endangered.

There has been further fighting between Egypt and Abyssinia, and it is alleged the Egyptian army is in great difficulties. King John, of Abyssinia, demands the abandonment of the country, and a cession of Massowah.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

East.

Three men were killed and five seriously injured by an explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine near Allentown, Pa., last week.

The will of the late A. T. Stewart, filed in the Surrogate's office in New York, last week, contains no specific bequest for any public institution. With the exception of various sums to individuals, in one way or another identified with the business affairs of the great merchant, his entire estate and property is devised to his wife and her heirs forever. The business affairs of Mr. Stewart will be carried on the same as before his death, and all the plans and projects in operation or prospective at the time of his decease will be faithfully carried out.

The Massachusetts Legislature has legalized the marriage of Mr. James Parton with his step-daughter.

The flowers at A. T. Stewart's funeral cost \$10,000.

A New York dispatch says: "It appears that, in addition to the power-of-attorney given Judge Hilton to manage her estate, Mrs. Stewart has filed in the Register's office a transfer and assignment of all her late husband's share in the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., as well as all his property, real and personal, except real estate in the city of New York, to Judge Hilton for the sum of \$1,000,000. Both instruments are dated April 14, 1876."

The Centennial grounds at Philadelphia have been closed, and will not be reopened until the 10th of May, when the grand show begins.

L. J. Jennings, late editor of the New York Times, has been arrested at the instance of the publishers of the Graphic, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each in six libel suits.

Horace Greeley's old homestead in the woods of Chappaqua, N. Y., was recently destroyed fire.

Moody and Sankey have brought their revival meetings in New York to a close.

There was a championship velocipede race in New York, last week, between D. Stanton, English champion, and W. L. McClellan, American champion. It resulted in a victory for the Englishman, who made fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

West.

At St. Louis, last week, sentence was passed upon Gen. John McDonald and W. O. Avery, two of the convicted whisky conspirators. McDonald received three years in the penitentiary and \$5,000 fine. Avery got two years and \$1,000.

A party of five men who were returning to Laramie from the Black Hills were recently attacked by Indians just south of the Cheyenne river. One of the party was killed and another seriously wounded. The Indians are reported very numerous in that section.

Edwin Booth, the eminent tragedian, is playing at McVicker's theater, Chicago. His en-

gagement extends to the first week in May, and persons visiting the Phoenix city should not fail to go and witness his masterly impersonations. The crowds that flock to see him are immense, the large theater being packed and jammed every evening of his appearance.

The members of the Western Missouri whisky ring were brought up in the United States District court at Jefferson City, last week, and for sentence. John L. Bittenger, an ex-gauger, a member of the Legislature and one of the proprietors of the St. Joseph Herald, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$2,300. Simon Adler and Abram Wurst, distillers, received each one year in the Colorado county jail and to pay \$1,000 fine. H. R. W. Harting and Ernest Harting, St. Joseph liquor merchants, were sentenced to jail for six months, the first named was fined \$6,500, and the latter \$2,500. James E. Marsh, an ex-gauger, received six months in jail and a fine of \$1,000.

The town board of South Chicago met the other day for the purpose of canvassing the returns and declaring the result of the recent election in that division of the city for a town assessor, collector and clerk. Mention has heretofore been made of this election, the frauds committed, the excitement and indignation thereat, and the immense public meetings held for the purpose of inducing the fraudulently elected officers to resign. This they peremptorily refused to do. When the board met, a number of responsible men, attended by able legal counsel, appeared before them and presented evidence of the frauds committed at the election, upon the strength of which the board declared that, there having been no fair and legal election, the offices were vacant, and proceeded to fill them by the appointment of men of responsibility and integrity.

An accident, resulting in serious loss of life, occurred at Hannibal, Mo., a few days ago. A tow-boat, in attempting to pass through the draw-bridge across the Mississippi river at that point, collided with the structure, badly damaging it, completely wrecking the boat, and causing her to sink instantly. Twenty-eight persons were on board, ten of whom were drowned.

The municipal election in Chicago, last week, resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of City Treasurer, by about 5,000 majority. Clinton Briggs, the Democratic nominee, was elected Treasurer by 5,263 majority. The City Council is largely Republican and anti-Corvin. Thomas Hoynes was united upon by all parties for Mayor, and was elected without opposition. But as no election for Mayor had been legally authorized, and the present incumbent, Corvin, has expressed his determination not to yield up the office, it is not likely that Mr. Hoynes will be inducted into the office. Over 50,000 votes were polled, an unusually large number for a local contest.

A thousand coolies arrived at San Francisco in one steamer last week.

South.

A daring attempt was recently made to rob an express car on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. As the train approached Blue Jacket, a side-track station thirteen miles north of Vinita, Indian Territory, a light was displayed. When the train halted six or eight robbers, white men, began exchanging shots with thirteen of a marshal's posse who were posted at different positions on the train, anticipating an attack. The robbers were completely repulsed. One was killed on the ground, two captured, and the rest escaped.

The annual flood in the Mississippi river is unusually disastrous this season. Many breaks have occurred in the levees, and much valuable country inundated by the escaping waters. The damage, it is estimated, will reach several millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Senate has passed Mr. Hamlin's bill establishing the rate of postage on third-class matter in packages, not to exceed four pounds in weight, at one cent an ounce without regard to distance. Senders of such packages may write their names and addresses with the word "from," above or preceding the name, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which the subscription therefor has been paid. Transient newspapers and magazines are to be carried in the mails, without regard to distance, at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for two additional ounces or fractional part thereof. The law is to go into effect, if the House enacts it, on the 1st day of July next.

L. K. Lippincott, late Chief Clerk in the General Land Office at Washington (and the divorced husband of "Grace Greenwood"), has been indicted at Washington for fraudulent transactions in connection with Chippewa lands. He has left for parts unknown.

The Lincoln statue, paid for by colored people, was unveiled in Lincoln Square on the anniversary of President Lincoln's death, April 11. Fred. Douglass delivered the oration.

The Treasury department has purchased two months' supply of silver bullion at the low rates which prevailed a few weeks ago, the average price paid having been about three cents per ounce less than the present market rate. This stock, together with the bullion fund, will, it is believed, be sufficient for the coinage until the annual statement at the mint, which will be made in June.

The Grand jury of the District of Columbia has returned an indictment against Gen. Babcock in the safe burglary business. Indictments are also found against Harrington, Whitely, Benton, Nettleship, and others, as co-conspirators in this rascality. Babcock and Harrington, it is intimated, will have to take the brunt of the whole affair, the others being guaranteed immunity from punishment if they will come forward and tell all they know about the matter. Babcock has given bail in the sum of \$10,000, ex-Gov. Shepherd becoming his security.

Senator New will not resign just now, but has consented to remain in office until the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

President Grant is said to have remarked, after examining the petition for a remission of a part of the sentence of Maguire, Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, that he should not interfere in the case of any person convicted in the whisky trials.

Secretary Bristow has issued a circular giving full information as to the mode of exchanging fractional currency for the new silver change. Persons desiring to exchange fractional notes for silver will have to pay express charges both ways. Deposits of notes for exchange can be made at an assistant

treasurer's office, or at the treasury of the United States.

POLITICAL POINTS.

It is said the Missouri delegation in the National Democratic Convention will support for President Col. James O. Broadhead, who served as special counsel for the United States in the St. Louis whisky trials.

The "Liberals" have issued a call for a consultation to be held next month in Philadelphia. It bears the names of Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, David A. Wells and others.

MISCELLANEOUS CLEANINGS.

George Miles, a noted burglar, who is now serving out a term in the Vermont penitentiary for robbing the National Bank of Barre, in that State, says that he was employed in the Washington safe-burglary, that he was employed by Dist. Atty. Harrington, and that Gen. Babcock was present when the bargain was made. Gen. Babcock, on the other hand, denies the story, and says it is manufactured out of whole cloth.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived at New York last week. He peremptorily declined a public reception, preferring to travel incognito and enjoy himself in his own private way.

It has just been decided by the United States Supreme court that the legal remedy of railroads for alleged excessive or illegal taxation is not by injunction in the Federal courts, but only by suits at law, after paying the taxes. The case upon which this decision was rendered was carried up from Illinois, and a number of other cases go with it, involving in all a very large sum of unpaid taxes.

San Francisco has sent a delegation to Washington, to present the Chinese question to the consideration of Congress.

Henry C. Bowen has withdrawn from the Congressional Union.

The democratic manners of the imperial Brazilians is the wonder and talk of New York, and their indifference to display and to the attentions of the best society causes indignation among the snobs.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.—Senate.—Spencer introduced a bill to prevent panics and give elasticity to legal-tender currency without impairing its value. Hamlin's bill regulating the postage on third-class matter was passed. The bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents, and for the distribution of the regular official editions thereof, was passed.

House.—The House passed the Deceit bill without opposition. The Silver coin bill came up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in without debate and without division. Hoar offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what steps have been taken for properly representing the interests of the United States in the suits instituted against the Credit Mobilier and other corporations, and whether the same should not be repealed because the company has resisted the recovery in its behalf of its capital stock wrongfully withdrawn by means of fictitious construction contracts or unlawful dividends. Adopted. An evening session was held for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.—Senate.—The proceedings in the Senate were dull and uninteresting. Bills were passed providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners; providing for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation, and authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river, from some point in LaCrosse county, Wis., to some point in Minnesota. Adjourned till Monday, April 17.

House.—Several bills of a local and unimportant character were passed. The Senate bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under regulations of the Land department, was passed. The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the Interior department was discussed without action. Adjourned till the 17th.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The case of Hallett Kilbourn, the real estate pool roomer, was the subject of a lively debate in the House. The Judiciary Committee, to whom the question of the habeas corpus had been referred, reported unfavorably on the application, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a respectful return to Judge Carter, of the District court, setting forth the cause of Kilbourn's detention, but to retain the custody of the prisoner. The bill to provide for the custody of the prisoner, on habeas corpus, was passed. The Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the custody of the prisoner, on habeas corpus, were reported from the Judiciary Committee and ordered printed.

MONDAY, APRIL 17.—Senate.—After the journal of Thursday's proceedings had been read, several petitions and memorials were presented, and at half-past 12 o'clock the legislative business was suspended and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment. A proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Justice Waite administered the oath to the members of the Senate, and the Senate was organized as a court of impeachment. Shortly after noon, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, Judge Black and Attorney Blair, entered the Senate chamber, and took the oath provided for them. The return on the writ served upon the ex-Secretary having been read, and the Sergeant-at-Arms having called upon him to answer, Mr. Carpenter read and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Senate to try Mr. Kilbourn on the articles of impeachment. He is not an officer of the United States at the time such articles were found and presented to the Senate; that he had not signed the documents which are the basis of the impeachment, and that he is a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa. The House, however, devoted another day to the case of Kilbourn, the recalcitrant witness, and at the conclusion of a long and animated debate, adopted a resolution proposed by Lynde, of Wisconsin, that the Sergeant-at-Arms make return to the writ of habeas corpus, and while it will make but little difference to him, justice toward his successor demands that he should veto the bill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.—Senate.—A bill was passed authorizing the Congressional printer to furnish copies of the Record, and extracts therefrom, to the members of Congress at cost, and extra copies, to collect the money after delivery. A bill to provide for the payment of the salary of the Secretary of the Senate was also passed. The House Judiciary bill was called up, amended, and finally passed. A message was received from President Grant vetoing the bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States from \$50,000 to \$25,000. He takes the ground that the salary of \$25,000, fixed when the population of the United States was but 3,000,000, is insufficient now that the population is 40,000,000. When the President's salary was \$25,000 per annum the salary of members of Congress was fixed at \$6 per day, averaging about \$750 per annum; Congress has increased it from time to time, and now it is \$5,000 per annum. The President says that no one who has lived in Washington can regard \$25,000 as a sufficient salary for the Chief Magistrate, and while it will make but little difference to him, justice toward his successor demands that he should veto the bill.

House.—In the House to-day the formal argument in the long list of contested election cases was begun. The first reached was that of Bronberg (white Democrat) vs. Haralson (election Republican). It was decided in favor of the latter, the committee having unanimously reported that the election was valid. The case of Flaherty vs. Walls (colored) was begun next, but not concluded.

"That was very greedy of you, Tommy, to eat your little sister's share of cake!" "You told me, ma, I was always to take her part," said Tommy.

THE LATE A. T. STEWART.

His Characteristic, Personal Habits and Remarkable Business Success.

(From the New York World.)

Mr. Stewart was seventy-two, and a half years old. He was born in Antrim county, Ireland, a few miles from Belfast, of a Scotch Protestant family of good name and somewhat large possessions of land. The stories told of his poverty in early life are groundless. He never was otherwise than comfortably well off. Of his father he had no recollection, his mother having been widowed three days after his birth, and he came under the care of his grandfather, a man of much shrewdness and sagacity. The boy was apt at study and of quiet and careful ways, and his grandfather proposed to make a scholar of him. He went to school first to an academy at Belfast, and thence to Trinity college, Dublin, where it was intended, and with his acquiescence, that he should fit himself for holy orders in the Established Church. But in his second term at college these plans were arranged by the unexpected death of his grandfather. This made him, when not yet twenty years old, the head of his family, and, if it be certain that his mother was already dead, the only survivor in the direct family line. He had an income large enough to comfortably support him, but was unsuited to an inactive life, and after a few months passed at the homestead in looking over the field, determined to come to America. He had no definite aim, it is said. He was fond of travel and sight-seeing, and had no need to plunge at once into hard work. He came out in 1823, bringing letters of introduction through friends of his father to good families in New York, and thus secured at once a creditable position. At this time he was more studious than anything else, fond of the text-books which he had been compelled to desert so abruptly, and lived here for some months a quiet and rather scholastic life. It was during this time that he had his brief experience in school-teaching, to which allusion is so frequently made. One of the teachers in "Mr. Bragg's school," in Cedar street—this was fifty-three years ago—whom young Stewart had made an intimacy, fell sick, and Stewart volunteered to take his place, without pay. The teacher died and Stewart kept the school until vacation, some months in all, but refusing to be paid. He taught merely writing and arithmetic, and there are ladies living in the city to-day who were his pupils in these elementary studies. When he had attained his majority he began to speak among his acquaintances of going home to get his inheritance—about \$10,000. There is a story that Mr. Chambers from whose family Chambers street got its name, dissuaded him from what had been his intent, to reinvest the money and live at home on the income, and urged him to go into trade. Young Stewart dissented; he knew nothing, he said, of trade, and had to take a friend's advice on the late and gloves bought for his personal use. Mr. Chambers treated this objection with much impatience. "Put all your money in insertion and scallop trimmings in Belfast," said he, "and bring them out here. My word for it, you'll double your money."

"If I double my money in any such way," responded the sceptical young book-scholar, "I'll give you my profits."

He sailed for Ireland—it was a forty days' passage that trip—and nearly starved going over, and the only other cabin passenger, the supply of everything but dry biscuits most lamentably giving out. Being in Belfast a few days after his arrival he passed a shop in whose windows were displayed lace and something he inferred to be scalloped trimmings, mainly because he knew a "scallop" when he saw it. With Mr. Chambers' urgency fresh in his mind, he stopped at the shop and decided at least to find out what insertion and scalloped trimmings in fact were. "You keep insertion!" he asked of the shopwoman. She pointed out specimens, and he bought a quarter of a yard and paid three pence therefor, making a similar bargain immediately thereafter for a quarter of a yard of the other unknown thing. Then he began to apply the theory of wholesale and retail, and found it true that if he wanted a good many yards of these commodities he could get them much cheaper. "I want 21,000 worth," said he, and the shopwoman sent him with surprise and sudden esteem to the manufacturer, Workman. The purchase was made, though it took almost the whole of Stewart's fortune, which had somewhat diminished to little more than half his expectations. He brought his goods over here, and true to his promise, proposed to give Chambers all the profits. Chambers wouldn't hear of it, and so they two proposed a joint enterprise. This was the beginning of Stewart's life as a merchant. The found a store to let at No. 283 Broadway, and after deliberating over its high rental—\$375 a year—opened it with the future millionaire as proprietor and salesman, and Chambers as his buyer and adviser. The store was a single room, twelve feet front and thirty feet deep, and Stewart at first did all the work therein. Here he began his remarkable acquaintance with the details of the business, and acquired that supreme judgment of goods which has passed into a popular saying concerning him.

The reports of his life at this early day attribute to him besides three marked characteristics, or possibly they are but two. In the first place and from the first, the most exact honesty. The little Broadway shop became known in the city as a place where there were no lies told, and no tricks of light and shade were played with the window curtains to help the sale of damaged goods. If a piece of goods was not perfect, Mr. Stewart said so; if the colors were not fast, he explained that at the outset, having moreover perfect pieces and fast colors at the disposal of his customers after the explanation. One of his first clerks, it is said, left his service in disgust because the young merchant rebuked him for selling a dress pattern along with two or three glib lies about its quality. "You're bound to fail on such principles," remarked this brilliant gentleman, and disappeared forthwith from history. Mr. Stewart's exactness had not this way of exhibition only, but it pervaded all his business habits, and as his business grew larger and absorbed his whole attention, became the most

marked characteristic of the man. Small men, physically, are apt to be exact whether anybody has explained it or not. In his first shop and in the immense "dry-goods palaces" that succeeded it, he required of his clerks and salesmen the most scrupulous exactness. Any trifling disarrangement, amounting to more than an untidiness, annoyed, and even deeply displeased him. Knowing his business as he did down to the minutest details, he knew at a glance if everything on the great floors of his marble and iron stores was as it should be, and whenever he spied a fault he made it his personal business to set the fault right and render his reason on the spot. With so many men in his employment many naturally hardly saw him from week to week. "He never spoke to me but twice," said an ex-clerk. "Once I tore a piece of wrapping paper roughly across, and he came around to tell me that I should have folded it and made even edges. 'People,' he said, 'didn't like to get shiftless-looking bundles.' Again, I wound a bundle round with an extra turn of string, and before I could cut it he had the bundle out of my hand and unwound the unnecessary turn. 'Never waste even a piece of string,' he said; 'waste is always wrong.' It is easily imaginable that in the forty-five or more years of his business life, with his thousands of clerks, the repression of individual wastes, though they were minute, made, in the aggregate, no inconsiderable economy, and the unreasonableness of any waste may very naturally have strongly impressed itself upon his mind. Passing through his retail store on his morning visit, without any special inspection, he noted a dozen minor points which the floor-walkers and department managers had overlooked entirely. Had a case come to his knowledge where, in the sale of a bit of ribbon or calico, a fraction of an inch less than the proper length ordered had been sent, dismissal would have been the punishment of the offending salesman. In matters of ventilation Mr. Stewart was notably particular. Was the air in either of his stores in the least out of proper condition, he detected it, and ordered its correction. Were his orders neglected, the case was noted by him on his return that way, and an instant investigation followed. It seems probable, from the numerous stories told of his private relations with his subordinates, that he erred in expecting from all and singular the necessarily somewhat miscellaneous company the same exact apprehension which he had himself developed. Thereby he appeared to novices a hard master, and was somewhat dreaded by them. It is said that the pay of the army of minor clerks was kept pretty low. For those at any rate who had worked long and faithfully in his service he was liberal. The managers of his various departments, his agents in one line or another of his work, and his chief clerks, received salaries in excess of those paid by other houses for similar services. To such as broke down in his service or became disabled pensions were offered. One man, who had been a watchman, became deranged, and was kept for a year at a lunatic asylum, all charges being paid by Mr. Stewart, and upon a partial recovery was given a light task at a full salary. To such as were willing to give full and faithful labor and could wait long enough the reward of advancement was certain.

His two great stores are to well known to need description. The marble downtown building dates back to 1848. The first movement of his retail business was about 1830 and to No. 262 Broadway, where he rented the first and second floors. He next moved up to No. 257 Broadway and remained there till the present iron building at Tenth street was ready. An estimate of the man, compared with Aster and Vanderbilt, has recently been printed in the World. Some few personal details may here be added. Mr. Stewart never held office. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in Gen. Grant's first Cabinet, but could not under the laws accept the position. In person he was small and active, with keen eyes, sandy hair and whiskers, and slightly stooping shoulders. He dressed always with extreme neatness and plainly, and was in vigorous health till a month ago, having scarcely known severe sickness. The question, What did he give away? is naturally asked of a man so wealthy, and there is quite as naturally a general disappointment at the answer. Mr. Stewart's continuous and private charities have not been recorded. There are, however, one or two notable instances of munificence people remember. During the last famine in Ireland he bought a ship, loaded it with provisions and sent it to his native land, and filled the returning vessel with young men and women, for whom he had already secured work when they reached this country. One of his gifts during the war was of \$100,000 to the Sanitary Commission. It is reported that he promised to give "as much as Vanderbilt." "I'll give as much as Stewart," said the railroad king, and back and forth the subscription list went, till Vanderbilt in a fit drew his check for \$100,000. Stewart immediately did the same. In 1852 he contributed \$10,000 to the relief of the Lancashire operatives. One of the pleasantest stories is of his provision for a lady whom he found in poverty in a foreign city, and whose only claim on him was that she had said the day before he opened his first store in New York: "You must not sell anything till I come in. I shall be the first purchaser, and I will bring you luck."

Mr. Stewart has no blood relations living; he is the last of his race, having died without issue. He married, in 1841, Miss Cornelia M. Clinch, sister of the present deputy collector of this port, and the only relatives he leaves are connections of his wife. These are Mrs. Judge Smith, a daughter of Mrs. Stewart's brother; Charles Clinch, a nephew of Mrs. Stewart, and with Mr. Kingman, manager of the branch house in Paris; three Misses Clinch, half-sisters of Mrs. Stewart and the children of Charles O. Butler, who married a sister of Mrs. Stewart, and who, his wife having died, has married again. The Misses Morrow, daughters of an old friend of the Stewart family in Ireland, have been often seen with Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, by whom they have been regarded almost as blood relations. Mr. Stewart was a member of St. Mark's church, and regular in his attendance there.

THE OSAGE LAND CASE.

End of the Famous Litigation—The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Settlers.

The Supreme court of the United States has rendered a very important decision in the celebrated Osage land case, in which is involved the title of 900,000 acres of land in Kansas. This is the largest and perhaps most important land case ever presented for adjudication. Under certain acts of Congress passed in March, 1863, and July, 1866, grants of land in Kansas were made in the usual form in aid of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Companies. At the time these grants were made the Osage Indians held a large tract of rich and valuable land in Kansas known as the Osage reservation. The Osages decided their land to the United States by a treaty proclaimed Jan. 21, 1867, by the Government as the Osage treaty land, about 900,000 acres, the proceeds to be applied to the general civilization of the Indians. Another portion of the land was ceded to the Osage trust land, and this was to be sold for the benefit of the Osages themselves. A third portion was called the diminished reservation, which remained in possession of the Osages until recently, when, by an arrangement with the tribe, this diminished portion was also sold, and the Osages went to the Indian Territory. On April 10, 1869, Congress passed an act authorizing the sale of the Osage ceded lands to actual settlers at \$1.25 per acre, and under this act settlers entered the ceded lands. The railroads then set up a claim that these lands belonged to them by virtue of the acts of March, 1863, and July, 1866. They claim that, although when the acts were passed these lands did not pass under the grant, that the grant attached when the Indian title was extinguished. Atty. Gen. Williams, of Ohio, authorized suits to be brought in the name of the United States against the railroad companies, to adjudicate that they were not entitled to the lands. The case was decided by the Supreme court, the Supreme court, and Judge Dillon, of the Kansas District court, in January, 1874, the decision being against the railroads and in favor of the settlers, to protect whom the suit was brought by the Government. The railroads appealed the case to the Supreme court, before which it was argued last October by Judge Black and Mr. Lawrence for the settlers and Col. Phillips and Senator Edmunds for the railroad companies. There are now on these ceded lands a population of at least 15,000 people, possessing schools, churches, and various industrial establishments. The decision, which was read by Justice Davis, affirmed the judgment of the lower court in favor of the settlers.

Indians in the Dominion of Canada.

The total number of Indians in the Dominion is returned at 91,910. Of these 15,000 (roughly speaking) are in Ontario, 11,000 in Quebec, 25,000 in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, 5,000 in Rupert's Land, and 31,000 in British Columbia; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each containing less than 4,000, while Prince Edward Island only contains 302. These figures, especially those relating to the unsettled and semi-nomadic tribes of the Northwest, can only be taken as approximate truth. With regard to these latter, no attempt can be made to compare their present with their past numbers, for all such statistics must necessarily be of little value. But in the more settled Provinces some approach to accuracy may be reasonably looked for, and so we find that among the Ontario tribes the increase during the past year is noted as 200, and the decrease as 42; in Quebec the increase is 22 and the decrease 128; in Nova Scotia the increase is 16 and the decrease 4; in New Brunswick the increase is 24 and the decrease 35. —Toronto Mail.

Surgery and Superstition.

Recently at Jacinto, Cal., a Chinaman got his left arm broken between the wrist and elbow. He went to China for assistance and called upon the China butcher, who is also a professor of surgery. He immediately proceeded to work and put the bones in place, procured a young rooster, killed it, and broke every bone in it, and with the mangled fowl bound up the arm in a firm and compressed manner. In less than twenty-four hours the man was able to move his fingers, and this butcher surgeon said the arm would be well in a week.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEER—	8 00	8 12 00	
Hogs—Dressed	8 00	8 00	
COTTON—	13 1/2	13 1/2	
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	4 00	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 22	1 22 1/2	
CORN—	70	71	
RYE—	48	49 1/2	
BARLEY—	30	31	
PORE—Mess.	22 50	22 75	
LAND—Steam	18 1/2	18 1/2	
CHICAGO.			
BEER—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	5 50	
Choice Native	4 00	5 00	
Cows and Heifers	3 25	3 75	
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	4 25	
Medium to Fair	4 00	4 25	
Inferior to Common	3 00	3 75	
HOGS—Live	6 00	8 25	
FLOUR—	7 00	8 00	
Good to choice Spring	7 00	8 00	
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 13 1/2	1 13 1/2	
No. 2 Spring	1 04	1 04 1/2	
No. 3 Spring	94	95	
CORN—No. 2	47	48	
RYE—No. 2	33	33	
BARLEY—No. 2	34	35	
BUTTER—Fancy	62	63	
EGGS—Fresh	12 1/2	13	
PORE—Mess.	22 50	22 75	
LAND—	18 1/2	18 1/2	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 48	1 49	
CORN—No. 2	48 1/2	48 1/2	
RYE—No. 2	35	36	
BARLEY—No. 2	32	33	
LAND—	22 50	22 75	
HOGS—	13	13 1/2	
PORE—	7 80	7 75	
CATTLE—	1 00	5 00	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 15	1 15 1/2	
CORN—No. 2	1 07	1 08	
RYE—	42	43	
OATS—No. 2	42	43	
RYE—	70	71	
BARLEY—No. 2	91	92	
WHEAT—	1 15	1 15 1/2	
CORN—	54	55	
RYE—	36	37	
PORE—Mess.	22 50	22 75	
LAND—	13	14	
WHEAT—Extra	1 37	1 37 1/2	
Amber	1 25	1 25 1/2	
OATS—	50	51	
CORN—	50	51	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkshire	7 25	7 25	
Philadelphia	8 00	8 00	
CATTLE—Best	5 50	5 75	
Medium	4 50	5 25	
SHREK			